



- a. Constitutional mandate
  - b. Government approval
  - c. Both A and B**
  - d. None of the above
- 1.10. Relationship between tribal people and the forest resources is based on
- a. Symbiotic relationship
  - b. Complimentary to each other
  - c. Inter-dependent on each other
  - d. All the above**

### *Section-B*

## **2. Long Questions:**

### **2.1. What is Applied Anthropology? Describe the development of Applied Anthropology.**

The term AA was used first by Daniel C. Brinton in a speech in 1895. AA is the application of general scientific principles of anthropology to solve societal problems. As per Brinton AA aims accurately to ascertain the criteria of civilisation; what are the individual and social elements that have in the past which have contributed most to it; how these can be continued and strengthened and what new forces can be called for progress.

In 1934 John Collier the head of US Bureau of Indian Affairs passed a legislation for the protection of Native Americans by way of recognising the issue of rights over land, forest and water resources. Anthropologists were appointed to implement this policy for the first time to use their knowledge in development. Applied anthropologists may be involved in one or more phases of a programme, assembling relevant knowledge, developing plans, assessing the likely social and environmental impact of particular plan, implementing the programme and its effects. This opened up the way toward the recognition of the useful roles that anthropologists could play outside the academic setting. Collier employed some anthropologists to carry out the new policies.

Anthropologists have always cared people they study, just as they cared and worry about the family and friends back home. Anthropologists have always studied people who are disadvantaged- by imperialism, colonialism, and other forms of exploitation. Applied anthropology in US developed out of anthropologists' personal experiences with disadvantaged people in other cultures.

Until the World War II almost all of (around 100) anthropologists in US were employed in colleges, universities, and museums. At that time applied anthropology was practically non-existent. In 1941 anthropologists founded the Society for Applied Anthropology and started a new journal devoted to applied anthropology which is now called as 'Human Organisation'. In post World War II anthropologists were hired by US government.

Margaret Mead estimated that out of 303 anthropologists in US, 295 anthropologists were engaged directly and/or indirectly in the war efforts. Govt hired anthropologists to help and to improve the morale, increase the understanding of the enemies, and prepare for military campaigns to help in the

war effort and occupations of the Pacific Islanders. One of the practices that most distressed Japanese military leaders were having the tendency to kill themselves rather than taken as the prisoner. Later on in order to understand the reasons why Japanese kill themselves, the military hired anthropologists as consultants. It was observed that Japanese prefer to die by killing themselves then to be caught in the hands of other army due to Japanese code of honour.

During 1970s interests in applied anthropology began to flourish which is linked to the fact of R&R after Vietnam War and the declining opportunities of employment for the anthropologists in colleges and universities. They worked on public and private partnership at home and abroad to provide guidance in agriculture, nutrition, mental and physical health, housing, job opportunities, transportation and education. Applied anthropologists who were trained in physical anthropology work in the area of medicine, public health, and forensic investigation.

The domain where applied anthropologists might find themselves employed are quite diverse includes all aspects of human society, which include development, agriculture, environment, health, and medicine, nutrition, settlement, business, industry, education, and aging.

During the later part of 20<sup>th</sup> century, the rise of multi-national corporations and global economies created a greater demand for utilizing anthropologist's expertise as a means to understand workplace and to gain access to market and consumers. During this period more anthropologists were engaged in using their knowledge for different client groups rather than studying particular culture. Anthropologist in the World Bank have played major role in setting socially conscious policies and programme guidelines using innovative methodologies with competence, morale, responsibility, and increased applicability. They promoted applied theories, and methods, evaluation, impact assessment and ethical practices in development projects through interdisciplinary and collaborative projects. Various roles of applied anthropologists can be categorized as policy researcher, or research analysts, evaluator, impact assessor, or needs assessor, culture broker, public participation specialist, and administrator or manager.

L.P.Vidyarthi in India has contributed couple of books used as the guideline in the field of applied anthropology. Anthropology in India (1978), Applied Anthropology in India (Edt 1968), Applied Anthropology and Development in India (1980), Tribal development and its Administration (edt 1981).

L.P.Vidyarthi categorized applied anthropologists into three categories. The first category of Social anthropologist works in Government. The second category of social anthropologist acts as the Consultants primarily to administration but is outside the administration and not in the pay roll of the administration. The third category is the applied anthropology who act as the researcher and the administrator work together as co-administrators.

## **2.2. Critically explain major causes of land alienation in tribal societies of India.**

In India land gives a sense of belongingness and provides life support system to the people. Land has very significant impact on the life and livelihood of the people in general and tribal people in

particular. Understanding the reserve value of land, people always try to possess it as much as possible. In this process of land grabbing the poor tribals have been affected more. Because of their acute poverty, supernatural beliefs and backwardness the tribal people became easy prey to money lenders, traders and exploiters.

The advent of modern development in the form of mining, industries and hydro-electric mega projects have influenced some tribal communities to merge with the dominant stream, but many of them continued to live in transitional stage. The dilemma of this development is evident in many tribal region. The welfare State attacked on the customary rights of the tribal people. Establishment of railways, roads, government offices, schools, hospitals and colleges in tribal region brought non-tribals for service, business, money lending, who also purchased land from tribal people and became the residents in the tribal dominated regions. Industrialization and urbanisation brought the cases of displacement among the tribal people. Thus, with the opening of tribal areas to the non-tribals and to the State, large-scale land alienation from tribal to non-tribal or to the State have taken place in the name of development interventions.

### **Causes of Land Alienation:**

- Poverty and economic backwardness of the tribal people have forced them to sell or mortgage their land.
- Alcoholism or drinking habits of the tribal people have pushed them to sell their land or to put their land under advance mortgaging.
- Indebtedness of the tribal people forced them to sell or mortgage their land and the role of the money lenders took away their land. Industrialization and mining in tribal dominated resource rich areas which led to urbanization also took away their ownership over land.
- Lack of land records and wrong recording of tribal land by the non-tribal alienated tribal land.
- Delivery of poor administrative services in tribal dominated regions and poor functioning of welfare programmes in the tribal dominated regions resulted economic backwardness and thereby led to the loss of land from their control.
- Share cropping of land and its mortgage with the non-tribals resulted landlessness with the tribal people.
- Establishment of social ties like marriage and ritual relations by the non-tribal people with the tribal people forced them to give up their control over land.

In order to check the land alienation of the tribal people in post-independence period many state governments have formulated various laws and regulations. The legislations relating to tribal land are protective by nature and intended to prevent non-tribals acquiring tribal land, while few deals with the question of land reforms. Practically these legislations could not help tribal people much because of their complicity nature. State specific regulations

have been amended many times which have gone largely in favor of the State, dominant tribal communities, or the non-tribal traders. A few of them are as follows:

- The Scheduled Areas Estate (Reduction of Rent Amendment) Regulation, 1951.
- Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Areas (Allotment and Transfer of Land) regulations, 1954.
- Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.
- Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (Scheduled Tribe) Regulations, 1956.
- Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer for Regulations, 1959.

In such a situation government should take strong measures to return back the illegally acquired land of the tribals, surplus/unused land acquired for the industries in the past, total prohibition of oral transactions through mortgage, sale, and share cropping of tribal land, and marriage based transfer of land from tribal people to the non-tribals.

### **2.3. Explain the roles played by the Christian missionaries in tribal development of India.**

Christian Missionaries are one of the oldest agencies who have contributed a lot in the tribal development processes not only in India, but also across the world. A few of such missionary organisations at international level are The Lutheran Missionaries who started delivering their services in Choatnagpur areas since 1845 and Catholic Mission in Choatnagpur since 1885-86. With the annexation of the British in India and particularly in Central India they were strongly opposed by the local tribal people. Understanding the reasons of such protests the Britishers brought the missionaries to deliver basic life and living supports in the tribal region of India. In this process the missionaries while coming in closer to the tribal people could understand their strength and weaknesses in the cultural realm of the tribal people.

The specific roles played by the Christian Missionaries for the development of tribal people are as follows:

- Understanding the culture of the tribal people.
- Understanding the economic life and economic needs of the tribal people.
- Providing health services in the form of treatment and medicines by opening hospitals in tribal regions.
- Opening educational institutions for the spread of education in remote tribal regions of India.
- Making awareness among tribal people on various aspects of life and living of a civilised world
- Transferred modern agricultural knowledge and supplied agro-inputs among the tribal people to introduce new cropping pattern in tribal region.
- Formed Cooperative Credit Societies in tribal region in order to make available small loans to the tribal people through easy access.

The benefits of the welfare activities undertaken by the Christian Missionaries in tribal dominated region of India are visible in the life and living of the tribal people of the Choatanagpur regions of Jharkhand, Sundargarh and Kandhamal region of Odisha and North-East regions.

## **2.4. Define genetic engineering. Write down its application.**

Genetic engineers have developed genetic recombination techniques to manipulate gene sequences in plants, animals and other organisms to express specific traits. Applications for genetic engineering are increasing as engineers and scientists work together to identify the locations and functions of specific genes in the DNA sequence of various organisms. Once each gene is classified, engineers develop ways to alter them to create organisms that provide benefits such as cows that produce larger volumes of meat, fuel- and plastics-generating bacteria, and pest-resistant crops.

- (i) Genetic engineering has applications in medicine, research, industry and agriculture and can be used on a wide range of plants, animals and microorganisms.
- (ii) In medicine, genetic engineering has been used to mass-produce insulin, human growth hormones, follistim (for treating infertility), human albumin, monoclonal antibodies, antihemophilic factors, vaccines, and many other drugs.
- (iii) In research, organisms are genetically engineered to discover the functions of certain genes.
- (iv) Industrial applications include transforming microorganisms such as bacteria or yeast, or insect mammalian cells with a gene coding for a useful protein. Mass quantities of the protein can be produced by growing the transformed organism in bioreactors using fermentation, then purifying the protein.
- (v) Genetic engineering is also used in agriculture to create genetically-modified crops or genetically-modified organisms.

## **2.5. Globalisation is a process of change for the tribal communities-Justify?**

In a global context Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG Policy) are no longer an option bound to influence all spheres of life and activities of a society. It depends how skill fully and efficiently a nation can manage the processes of LPG. In 1980s many countries including India faced macro-economic crisis which led the world bodies to bring macro-economic reforms. These reform processes started in India in 1991. These processes not only affected the income, but also the culture, and language of the tribal communities. The process of globalization is a silent revolution of economic reforms i.e a change from the state based economic system to a market based economy.

The major areas of reform includes: Fiscal Policy Reform, Monetary Policy Reform, Pricing Policy Reform, External Policy Reform, Industrial Policy Reform, Foreign Investment Policy Reform, Trade policy Reform, Public Sector Policy Reform. The issues of Poverty and inequality are important in India. Looking at its effects India has implemented various anti-poverty programmes like Garibi Hatao, Self Employment

Creation, Food for Work, Asset building programmes, and wage employment creation programmes basically meant to abolish poverty and inequality.

### **Globalisation and its impact on Tribal People:**

Concentration of tribal population in India is the largest in the world. Tribal communities in India by and large practice pre-agriculture technology and economy, possess low level of literacy, maintain a secluded life and living, poor health condition, non-monetised economy, adherence to traditional political institutions, distinct dialect, language and culture. The following couple of impacts are observed on tribal people owing to the impact of globalization.

- Displacement of tribal from their land and age-old homestead.
- Erosion of resource base and socio-cultural heritage of tribal population
- Disruption of life and environment of tribal population
- Tribal economy based on NTFPs/MFPs, little agriculture, animal husbandry is negatively affected.
- Ban or restriction on liquor consumption and sale in tribal region is lifted. This affected the tribal people also.
- The declaration of Special Economic Zone in the name of development is being opposed by the tribal people who led to killing of tribal people. Such incidences are observed in Bastar of Chhattishgarh, Lanjigarh, Kashipur and Kalinganagar of Odisha, Raigarh of Maharashtra.
- Urban and educated tribal people may be benefitted out of the increased opportunities that came with the influx of the foreign companies and investments. This created better opportunities for skill based education among the tribal youths.
- The gains of globalization have so far accrued to those who have earlier education, skill access, access to market and assets. However, for the tribals globalization has brought loss of job security, lack of health care, and TD programme.
- The changing markets are not very friendly to the poor, to the weak or to the vulnerable both at local and national levels. In a capitalist economy all are not in a position to compete in the market.

### **2.6. Explain the growth of Development Anthropology.**

- Development Anthropology (DA) emerged in the 1970s as a recognised area of anthropology though it has its origin in 1940s. DA is the study of development problems (e.g. poverty, environmental degradation, and hunger) and the application of anthropological knowledge toward their solution.

- British government used to train some of the administration in anthropology for ruling their colonial kingdom. With training in anthropology it was believed that they would be in a position to rule the government smoothly. By this way the British civil servants had necessary training. So in India we have British administrators like Dalton, Thurston, Ibbestson, Risely, Hutton etc played the dual role of academicians and administrators. They acted as Social Engineer, designing the blue prints of the changing society for the administrative purpose.
- During late 1970s and 1980s a variety of development organisations began to seek the development support of anthropological expertise and knowledge. The attraction to anthropology was its considerable experience in living and studying the poor and underdeveloped regions of the world.
- During the period few anthropological development institutes came in the world. A few of them are Institute for Development Anthropology, Binghamton, New York, formed in 1976. In Europe Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the Institute for the Development Studies (UK), the Centre for Development Research (Denmark), that began to employ many anthropologists.
- The development Anthropology is the practice of development while the anthropology of development means is the study of development. Noble laureates like W A Lewis and T Schultz who suggested that development problems among the poor stemmed from non-modern values livelihoods and lifestyles. Oscar Lewis's work in rural Mexico is called it as the "Culture of Poverty" was an obvious early case in anthropology who viewed that people were poor because of cultural values, and customs that inhibited economic and social improvement.

The following events of the mid-1970s helped to establish development anthropology. They are as follows:

- The end of the Vietnam War and the emergence of legislation which promoted international development assistance.
- The strong involvement of anthropologists in the humanitarian efforts associated with the Sahelian drought and famine of the early 1970s. Anthropologists were strongly represented in the development agencies for engagement in the development field.
- USAIDs 'New Directions' which emphasized rural development as the poor majority orientation of the World Bank and the UNDPs 'Basic Human Needs' approach helped to popularize development anthropology. The initiation of 'Social Soundness analysis', by USAID went further that it has to be conducted during the design of development projects to show potential impacts on different social groups.
- The time when development anthropology was emerging as a field when ecological and economic anthropology was growing and developed as a strong synergies with development anthropology.



The number of anthropologists who studied or employed in the field of development grew considerably in the 1980s and 1990s. Many of these anthropologists took on employment as project managers and administrators, where their anthropological training was underutilized. Much of the work of development anthropologists in Africa, Asia, and Latin America was not recognized because many of these individuals did not publish in English language journals in the US and Europe.

## **2.7. Short Notes (Any Two):**

### **a. Action anthropology-**

Sol Tax coined the term 'action anthropology' in 1951. For Sol Tax (1968) a major characteristic of the action anthropology is that we have adopted what might be called 'a clinical or experimental method of study'. We cannot wait observing things to happen naturally. We are willing to make them happen to help them along or at least to be catalysers. In this way we can learn many things. Anthropologists interested in anthropological problems but pursue them in the context of action. Hence the phrase action anthropology has become a conventional form.

Action Anthropology in public first used during the year 1951. If applied anthropology is a body of scientific knowledge developed by theoretical anthropologists and awaiting applications to particular situations when we are asked to do so by the management, government, administrators, and organisation, then action anthropology is far different.

### **Basic premises of Action Anthropology:**

- Like anthropology, action anthropology is also based on value of truth. They know that truth and knowledge are more constructive in the long run.
- Like anthropology, action anthropology also believes the value of freedom of individuals which maintains one's dignity. Action anthropologists do the programme as positive one, and not negative, programme of action and not inaction and it is a programme of probing, listening, learning and giving in.
- Like anthropologists, action anthropologists also believe on the value i.e the principle of operation.
- Most of the literature on applied anthropology is a fairly impressionistic description of what happened. In fact we need better applied anthropologists, better understanding of people from people's perspective and better recording of process and measurement of change in attitude and interpersonal relationship.

### **b. Development Anthropology-**

- Development Anthropology (DA) emerged in the 1970s as a recognised area of anthropology though it has its origin in 1940s. DA is the study of development problems

(e.g. poverty, environmental degradation, and hunger) and the application of anthropological knowledge toward their solution.

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### **c. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)-**

Integrated Tribal Development Agency is one of the most important agencies build during Fifth Five Year Plan period under Tribal Sub Plan programme in India. The structure and functions of the ITDA can be understood if we analyse taking into account a micro situation. Each ITDA implements various income generation schemes as well as infrastructure development programmes out of funds received under Special Central Assistance from the Central Government. It acts as a project level agency in terms of plan formulation, implementation and monitoring of programmes. A Project Administrator looks after the activities of ITDA with assistance from a Special Officer and a team of technical staff. For each ITDA, there is a Project Level Co-ordination Committee (PLCC) with the District Collector as its Chairman. This Committee approves the Annual Action Plan and makes a periodical review of the progress in the implementation of the welfare programmes.

At Block level, the Block Development Officers implement the welfare programmes of ITDA. They identify the beneficiaries and forward their applications to the financial institutions for sanction of loans and to ITDA for sanction of subsidy. Besides, they also supervise the

operation of different welfare programmes. For the smooth implementation of the welfare programmes, at each Block in the Scheduled Areas an Additional Block Development Officer has been appointed. Further, one Additional Welfare Extension Officer has been appointed to assist the Block Development Officer for identification of beneficiaries, processing of loan applications, sponsoring the same to financial institutions and to pursue sanction and disbursement of loan.

*Note: The answer is not limited with these applications, this is just a structure.*